Record Nr. UNINA9910830234203321 Sample preparation for hyphenated analytical techniques [[electronic **Titolo** resource] /] / edited by J.M. Rosenfeld Pubbl/distr/stampa Oxford, : Blackwell, 2004 **ISBN** 9786610213375 1-280-21337-X 1-4443-0550-6 1-4051-4803-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (237 p.) Altri autori (Persone) RosenfeldJ. M Disciplina 543.19 Soggetti Sample introduction (Chemistry) Chemistry Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Contributors: Contents: 1 Introduction: current techniques and issues in sample preparation; 2 Molecular pathology: applications of genomic analyses to diagnosis of genetic diseases: 3 Measurement of oxidative DNA damage by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry; 4 Utility of chemical derivatization schemes for peptide mass fingerprinting; 5 Oligosaccharides; 6 Hyphenated techniques in drug discovery: purity assessment, purification, quantitative analysis and metabolite identification; 7 Environmental organic analytes 8 From cells to instrumental analysis9 Studies on animal to instrument hyphenation: development of separation-based sensors for near realtime monitoring of drugs and neurotransmitters; Index Sommario/riassunto Linking "standard" but often mutually incompatible analytical techniques - so called hyphenation - generally leads to enhanced analytical performance, so hyphenated techniques are widely used in areas where samples are presented in complex matrices, eg environmental, pharmaceutical and biochemical analysis. With these hyphenated techniques, sample preparation is often the most timeconsuming step in analysis, particularly where compounds are present

in low concentration, and it has a huge influence on the quality of the analytical results. Sample preparation is still not given the importance i